

Abstract

Dysglucaemia is treated and/or prevented by the administration of granulated starch, enzymatically degraded and releasing reducing sugars at a rate, adjusted to the metabolism of the patient, suffering from dysglucaemia. For example nocturnal hypoglycaemia in diabetic

5 patients is prevented by administering to said patients a granulate or tablets comprising
granulated cornstarch, and preferably also heat treated cornstarch and a low calorie sweetener.
The inventive granulation minimises the available surface area and retards the enzymatic
degradation of the cornstarch and ensures a controlled, e.g. a substantially linear release of
reducing sugars, such as glucose, and a stable blood glucose level during several hours. The
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